



NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S
NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West
of Town Hall.

Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is pre-
pared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to
ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly at-
tended to.

COOK STOVES.
STAR, COTTAGE, NATIONAL,
CHARM, PRIZE, & VICTOR COOK.

PARLOR STOVES.
BOQUET BASE, GAS, BURNING
BASE, DIAL, VIOLET, REVERE, UNION AIR-
TIGHT.

Stoves suitable for stores, offices, hotels, and
school houses.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for
any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED, RUSSIA, AND SHEET IRON,
ZINC,

COAL HODS, SEIVES,
POKERS, SHOVELS,

TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS
SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED

PRESERVING KETTLES,
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,

TEA BELLS, JAPANESE CHAMBER BUCKETS,
SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,

FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,
SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron),

MOLASSES CUPS,
PEACH CANS,

(Soldered and Self-Sealing)
PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices,
competent workmen, and a determination to
please, may at all times be expected by those who
may favor him with their custom.

THE VAPOR COOKING STOVE.
No Wood, no Coal, no Stove Pipe, no
Ashes, no Dirt, no Wood Boxes, no
Coal Scuttle, no Kindling Wood,

But a Friction Match,
And the fire in full blast in half a minute, oven
hot in two minutes, steak broiled in seven min-
utes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire ex-
tinguished in a moment.

Please call and examine it in operation at
Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sole owner of the stove for the State.
Feb. 19—y

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE

Super Phosphate of Lime.

TRADE MARK
SPRING 1870.

FARMERS,
INCREASE YOUR CROP OF

Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Wheat & Grass,
As well as add to the fertility of your soil, by a
judicious and economical mode of

MANURING.
Get the value of your outlay the first season.
Obtain better filled ears and heavier grain.
Make your land permanently fertile.

Over sixteen years of constant use, on all crops,
has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate
may be depended upon by Farmers.

Highly Improved and Standard Warranted.
For sale by agricultural dealers generally.

BAUGH & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Office—No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 12—6m

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD BONDS,
DELAWARE STATE BONDS,
NEW CASTLE CO. BONDS,
For Sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

WANTED,
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK
STOCK. Highest market rates paid by
Oct. 23—1f GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

WILMINGTON & READING R. R. BONDS
For sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Oct. 23—1f

FIRST Class Real Estate Bonds for sale by
GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Oct. 23—1f

**CAPITALISTS are invited to call and exam-
ine our list of Securities before investing.**
Oct. 23—1f GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

HIDES AND TALLOW WANTED!
Steer Hides 8 cents. Bull Hides 6 cents.
Calf Skin 14 cents. Sheep Pelts 75 cts.
Tallow 10 cents.
The above prices will be paid at
INGRAM & GIBSON'S,
Nov. 20—1f Middletown, Del.

Select Poetry.

From the Easton Journal.
UNDER THE PEACH BLOSSOMS.

Under the blossoms at early dawn,
A maiden tripped from the dewy lawn,
A tangled heap of ruffled flower,
And grasses wet with April shower,
Lay 'neath the blooming bower.

Trickling, sprinkling through the crown
Of rosy blossoms, dripped down
Those pearly drops that gemmed each spray
Till diamonds, sapphires and emeralds gay,
Amid the buds bluish-tinted lay.

The maiden passed beneath a tree
That spread its gorgeous canopy,
Till scarce the heaven was seen,
The waving branches and flowers atween,
And the tremulous rain-drop's silvery sheen.

And standing thus, the bowers amid,
In sprays and flowery wands half hid,
She warbled low a little lay—
That love was like an April day
Whose smiles and tears so fitful play.

A sudden sprinkle of rain and flower
Aft' her descended, a lovely shower,
That, falling upon the curling hair,
Her snowy neck and forehead fair,
Did mingle pearls and blossoms there.

She looked above, mute with surprise,
But soft the love-light in her eyes,
When Allan from the branches sprang,
And loud his tones triumphant rang:
"Ah, ha! the finder's it must be,
What here is found beneath the tree,
On April Day, so folks agree."

One need no lovelier blossom seek,
As blushes soft suffused her cheek
That rivalled in its colors sweet,
The rosy sprays that o'er her met
And shower their tribute at her feet.

He took her hand within his own
And led her to the mossy stone
That served for seat, and as she fold
With shadow chased the braiding gold,
That ever new, old tale was told.

What! she said, it was not true;
So nought remains for me to say;
But, maidens, would you keep heart free,
Remember that you found not be
On All-Fool's Day, beneath the tree.

Descriptive Sketches.

Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana.

ITS CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, PRICE OF
LAND, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

Bayou Chicot, La.

March 31st, 1870.

Editor of the Middletown Transcript:

Sir—Enclosed I send you a pamphlet,
published last year in this parish, for dis-
tribution, with the hope of calling the at-
tention of those seeking new homes, to this
part of Louisiana. Knowing the part of
the country described in the pamphlet
thoroughly, and all the persons who were
concerned in the publication, I will say
that the statements contained in it are gen-
erally correct, and I do not think that any
thing has been too highly colored. The
area of the Parish of St. Landry is con-
siderably greater than the State of Dela-
ware, and the population about 30,000;
consequently there is room for a large
number of immigrants here. The general
appearance of the country is very much
like that of New Castle County, in Dela-
ware, except that there are no hills here
so high as there are in the upper part of
that county. Our prairies are about as
undulating as that part of your vicinity
called *The Levels*. Naturally the soil here
is richer than any land in Delaware was
as it came from the forest. In reality
there is no poor land here. As to timber,
there is an abundance for all time to come,
and that of the best quality. There is cy-
press on the alluvial lands, the best tim-
ber for building that can be found any-
where. There are seventeen species of
oaks already known, some growing on
lowlands and others on highlands. There
are pitch pine and yellow pine, beech,
sycamore, black walnut, ten species of
hickory, including the *pecan*, which pro-
duces the nut of that name, magnolias,
gums, poplars, lindens, ash, locust, holly,
persimmon, chinquapin, (which makes a
tree here,) and many other varieties of
trees that it is useless to mention.

Corn can be planted here from the 20th
of February till the 1st of July, with a
tolerable certainty of a good crop. The
safest time to plant that grain is any time
in March. Then the crop is certain, or,
as certain as it is anywhere. Cotton is
planted in April. Sugar cane can be
planted from the first of November until
the last of March,—one time during the
fall and winter being as good as another.
All garden vegetables that succeed in Dela-
ware do as well here, and some a great
deal better. Beets, carrots, parsnips, cab-
bages, turnips, lettuce, radishes, and other
plants, stand in the open ground all
winter. Irish potatoes produce as well
here as they do in any part of the world,
but to secure good tubers, it is necessary
to buy new seed potatoes once in two or
three years. They are generally planted
in February, and are fit to eat early in
May. Sweet potatoes are very produc-
tive, and are found on nearly all tables
the year round.

Peaches do very well here, but occa-
sionally the crop is destroyed by spring
frosts, as they are elsewhere. Figs nearly
always succeed. The fig, just from the
tree, is the only fruit sufficiently sweet to
make into pies without the addition of sug-
ar. Pears and apples do well here, but
have not yet been much planted, as the
proper manner of acclimation, though the
seed, has been only recently understood.
Apples will eventually be the fruit of Lou-
isiana. Oranges do not thrive so far

north as St. Landry.

This can be made a pleasant country for
white people, and we want that class of
immigrants. As to health, this part of
the country is as healthy as Delaware or
Maryland, as I know from a long resi-
dence here.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAMPHLET.

Geographical Description of the Parish.
—The Parish, or County of St. Landry, is
situated in the Southwestern portion of
the State of Louisiana. The area is one
million three hundred and fifty thousand
acres, about equally divided between wood-
land and prairie. The general surface is
even and undulating, and pleasantly di-
versified with rolling prairies, streams of
water, upon whose margins are found
belts of good timber, between which spread
out fine natural meadows, covered with
luxuriant and nutritious grass. The parish
may be divided into three districts: be-
tween the eastern boundary and the line
shaded with pink, on the map, is what
may be termed the overflowed district.
Within this limit however, there is much
valuable land untouched by water during
the great freshets brought down the Mis-
sissippi river. The soil of this section is
the rich alluvial, producing in great abun-
dant the staples of the South. Much of
this land had been denuded of the heavy
and valuable timber with which it abounded,
and valuable farms opened prior to the
war. The levees were then in good
condition, enabling the farmer to cultivate
in security the soil; but owing to the im-
poverished condition of the country, and
the unsettled state of affairs since the ad-
vent of peace, many of these places are
liable to inundation at this time. The
second district embraces that portion of
the parish which lies between the south
boundaries of Township No. 4 Ranges
East and West, and the northern bound-
ary. In the upper part of this district,
nearly all the streams take their rise; the
face of the country is somewhat hilly,
and covered with a dense forest of pine,
oak, ash, walnut, hickory, and other val-
uable forest trees. Here also are found
some fine Mineral Springs, which are
much resorted to by invalids, and which
possess great curative qualities. Here
are considerable deposits of Lime-stone,
from which, for home consumption, is
made very excellent Lime; and a fine bed
of marble, which is susceptible of a beau-
tiful polish, and is valuable for the making
of mantle-pieces, monuments, &c.

Whilst much arable land is found in
this section, its great wealth consists in
the timber. And its adaptedness to the
rearing of sheep. This latter branch of
industry could be carried on with great
success, and upon a large scale. The
third district comprises that portion south
of the above, to the line separating St.
Landry from Vermillion and Lafayette.
In its main features it is unlike the other
two districts. The land is gently undu-
lating, with an inclination towards the
Gulf of Mexico; diversified with stream
and prairie, dotted with small farms, and
sustaining immense herds of cattle. This
is the main agricultural portion of the
parish, and the centre of all its commer-
cial operations. The chief shipping point,
Washington, is within its limits, also the
town of Opelousas, the seat of Justice.
The lands of the two latter districts are
35 feet above overflow.

The Atchafalaya river on the east con-
nects this parish by steamboat navigation
with New Orleans. The Bayou Courtau-
bleau, formed by the junction of the Croc-
odile and Beauf, affords good navigation
to Washington the entire year, with slight
and occasional interruption during the
summer. The route is, down the Court-
aubleau to the Atchafalaya, thence upon
the latter to the Mississippi river, and thence
to the city.

The Bayou Beauf is the channel of trans-
portation for the planter, by means of bar-
ges, to Washington; and the Crocodile
affords means of transportation to the
timbermen. The Plaquemine, Brulee,
the Mallet, the Cane and Nezperque, the
fine streams, but not navigable. The
Mormontau, formed by the Nezperque,
Cane, and Plaquemine Brulee, is a fine
navigable stream: vessels ascend it some
70 miles for lumber, which is taken to
Texas, Havana and the Mexican ports.
Upon these streams are found large bodies
of timber, suitable for all the purposes of
building and fencing, and they afford an
unfailing supply of water for stock. In
addition to these essential advantages,
they also have a good influence upon the
climate, and the health of the country.
On the one hand they temper the atmos-
phere, and on the other serve as drains;
carrying off the excess of water.

Climate and Health.—This portion of
the State is in close proximity to the Gulf
of Mexico, which has a marked influence
upon the temperature. The warm air
from the Gulf stream renders the winter
soft and balmy, and subdues the heat of
summer. Out-door labor to the white
man is not unpleasant, and can be sustain-
ed without detriment to health. The av-
erage temperature of the winter is about
40 degrees, and that of the summer 85 de-
grees during the day. During the heated
period, we have none of the sultriness of
the more northern States at night. This
has struck every one as a remarkable fea-
ture of our climate; after the heat of the
day, there comes a delicious feeling of
pleasure, produced by the cool sea-breeze
and the refreshing dew, which combine to
cool the hot earth, tone and invigorate the
system, and prepare it for the in-coming
day.

In point of health, the reports of able
Physicians, resident among us, together

with the Census Report of the United
States for 1860, show this to be as healthy
a spot as any in the United States. With-
out the fear of contradiction, it may be
asserted, that the Western States are no
less free from disease than this portion of
Louisiana. Beyond the towns, in imme-
diate contact with New Orleans, yellow
fever is not known. Upon our prairies,
during the past year, when this fever was
epidemic, it did not make its appearance.
The ordinary fevers of the country are
mild in their character, and yield readily
to the simplest treatment. One of the
sure indications of salubrity of climate is
found in the average of human life. This
parish stands second to no county in the
Union, in the number of its old people,
and this has been remarked by every
stranger coming here.

The Labor Question.—The topic of cli-
mate and health having been in a general
way discussed; the natural order of things
suggests this, as the proper place, for the
consideration of the above item in this out-
line. At a distance, and among those un-
acquainted with this portion of our coun-
try, the idea is current and firmly believed,
that the *white man* cannot perform manual
labor. The reasons given are, that his
physical organization is not adapted there-
to—that the enervating effects of the cli-
mate destroy his vital powers—when these
powers are put forth in the labors incident
to agriculture; and finally, that sloth
takes the place of energy. To such en-
tertaining notions, it is very evident
that profound ignorance of the great law
of compensation is the rule; they entirely
overlook the fact, that Providence, in its
wise arrangement, both of the human and
animal economy, has adapted each to the
varied circumstances in which it may be
called to act; that reason, experiment and
result alike prove the contrary, and vindi-
cate the laws of nature. The facts in the
case are these:

1st. White men have tilled the soil from
the early settlement of this State, and are
now tilling it without experiencing any of
the above evils.

2d. One white man may easily culti-
vate forty acres of land here with machin-
ery, and twenty without, under the old
system, and much more by the use of the
labor-saving machinery lately introduced,
and from his individual exertion reap a
larger return, than in the western or mid-
dle States. He will not only supply the
wants of his family, but have a surplus to
devote to improvements and necessary
comforts; and enjoy as good health, and
live to as advanced a period of life as any
State or Territory on the continent.

3d. More than one-half of the white
population of this parish are engaged
strictly in agricultural pursuits, and are
as robust and healthy as any similar num-
ber of farmers.

4th. The production of one white man's
labor, who is industrious, may be thus
stated: 400 bushels of corn; 200 bushels
of sweet and as many Irish potatoes; 10
barrels of rice; 5 bales of cotton; with a
full supply of vegetables, hay, &c. This
statement is the actual result of one man's
exertions, and may be safely taken as a
fair average.

Now taking these facts into considera-
tion, what becomes of the false theories,
so tenaciously held, and so industriously
scattered abroad? Should they not be
thrown aside, and the truth suffered to
take their place? We appeal to the ex-
perience of five hundred farmers in our
midst for the truthfulness of every fact
given, and do not fear contradiction in
one single particular. Let all who may
read this sketch reflect upon the above,
and be assured that the erroneous impres-
sions they have received are not sustained
by the experience of honorable and trust-
worthy witnesses.

The Soil.—The soil of this parish is di-
versified; that within the limits subject
to overflow, being rich alluvial, inexhaus-
tible, and adapted to all the productions of
the South. The northern portion of the
parish can only boast a soil of small depth,
easily exhausted, unless sustained by ma-
nure and rotation in crops. Being more
broken and hilly it is more liable to wash,
and requires more care in its management.

The soil of the middle and southern di-
vision of the parish, is fair; being vegeta-
ble mould, with a small admixture of
sand, super-imposed upon a bed of fine
greyish clay. This clay foundation, which
underlies the parish, when broken up and
exposed to the air and sun, becomes loamy
and ash-like, and yields good returns for
the labor bestowed. The same attention
given to cultivation here, that is given at
the north, would cause double the produc-
tion; and this would result from the high
superiority of our soil over that of the
north. Not a single State of the west can
furnish to the immigrant a more kind or
generous soil than is to be found in the
Parish of St. Landry.

Timber.—The farmer and mechanic will
find within the limits of this parish, all the
qualities of timber essential to their sever-
al requirements; such as pine, cypress,
oak, (several species) hickory, ash, wal-
nut, mulberry, wild cherry, sweet gum,
maple, box elder, beech, hackberry, mag-
nolia, sweet bay, sassafras, persimmon,
red elm, slippery elm, crab apple, dog
wood, red and black haw, &c. This list
comprises all the varieties of timber essen-
tial to fencing, building, and mechanical
purposes.

Products and their Yield.—This region
produces sugar cane, cotton, potatoes,
(both Irish and sweet) corn, tobacco,
pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, millet, rye,
peanuts, sorghum, broom-corn, and bar-
ley, wheat and oats have been tried with

good success. The average yield of these
products may thus be stated; taking the
experience of intelligent men as our guide:
sugar cane, 1500 lbs. of sugar and 75 gal-
lons of molasses per acre; cotton, 1300
lbs. in the seed per acre; corn, 35 bushels
per acre; potatoes, (well cultivated) 275
bushels per acre; pumpkins, peas, beans
and pea-nuts, give very heavy returns,
but we are unable to give the precise
quantities, owing to the fact that no per-
son has ever taken the trouble to ascertain
the quantity per acre. A fine nutritious
quality of hay can be made from the in-
digenous grass of our prairies, and in
quantities to supply the local demand, and
leave a good margin for exportation to
other markets.

As there are several points of interest
connected with the production of sugar
and cotton, a concise statement of them
will be made for the benefit of those at a
distance. As to sugar:

1st. The cane, from which it is pro-
duced, is less liable to disease, to the in-
roads of insects, and to ordinary accidents
than other plants.

2d. When judiciously planted, it ex-
empts the farmer from exposure to the
heated period, as it may be laid by in the ear-
ly part of June, and thus remain until the
season arrives for its conversion into sug-
ar, which takes place in October and la-
ter.

3d. White men can insure to themselves
a fair revenue by the cultivation of sugar
cane upon a small scale, the molasses pay-
ing the current expenses.

Cotton being one of the principal staples
in this region, demands, perhaps, some
more special notice, as to the product per
acre, and its adaptability to the soil. We
shall therefore group under separate heads
the chief points of interest:

1st. This section of country cannot be
considered as strictly within the true geo-
graphical limits of the cotton belt, but it
is nevertheless well adapted to this plant.
Cotton produces as much here per acre as
in any other part of the U. S. viz: from
1000 to 2000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

2d. The labor of white men (and we
are specially treating this subject in refer-
ence to them) can be profitably employed
in this culture, with larger profit from the
amount of labor bestowed, than from any
other product of the farm.

3d. The cultivation of cotton is very
similar to that of corn, with the difference
that it requires more work, and more care-
ful handling.

4th. One intelligent and industrious
white man will produce and gather seed
cotton sufficient to make five bales of 400
lbs. of clean staple; this amount of cotton
at the rate of 20 cents per pound, will
give \$400, and still enable the farmer to
secure an abundant supply of the necessa-
ries of life.

Stock Raising.—If a boundless extent
of luxuriant grass, and an abundant sup-
ply of water, are the prime essentials for
successful stock raising, then our parish
fully realizes these requirements; joined to
these, is the fact, that our climate is mild
and genial; no rude and piercing win-
ters, no killing freeze nor deep snow in-
conduces our herds during the winter. To
enable those at a distance to form some
idea of this branch of rural industry, an
outline of the entire system as carried on
here, will now be given, with the result in
a monetary point of view.

The stock fancier purchases a "Brand,"
which is simply a herd of cattle, marked
with an iron brand with some letter or nu-
meral; these cattle he puts in charge of a
person called a stock-keeper, whose duty
it is to brand the calves each spring, as
they run upon the range, gather the beefs
for the market when required by the owner,
and render an annual statement of
his doings. He gets fifty cents for each
calf branded and marked, is allowed one
or two calves during the year for his own
use, and three to four stock horses to ride.
There is no preparation of feed for winter
use, the cattle being expected to shift for
themselves, both summer and winter; nor
any attention paid to disease or accidents.
Now under a system so primitive, an old
intelligent gentleman assures us, that for
forty years his interest on capital invested
was 33 1/3 per cent. Before the war he
branded between three and four thousand
calves, and at the present time some sev-
enteen hundred.

Hogs and Sheep.—Swine have become
a necessity in our country; go where we
will, pork is an essential article in every
household, and all classes indulge in its
use in some form. This being so, it be-
comes a matter of importance to the per-
son seeking a new home, to know whether
this necessary article of use can be raised
and preserved in the locality to which his
attention is drawn. A few facts will be
given, and the reader left to draw his own
conclusions:

1st. The country abounds in oak for-
ests, and the mast is very heavy as a gen-
eral thing every year.

2d. Corn, peas, and potatoes can be
raised in large quantities, and they are
considered the essentials to successful hog
raising.

3d. The grasses are very nutritious and
inexhaustible.

4th. The climate being mild and open,
the per cent. of loss among young pigs is
very small; and diseases common to swine
in colder climates, are almost unknown
here.

5th. The section of our parish best ad-
apted to this purpose, is only 50 miles
from the richest and purest deposit of salt
known to the world.

6th. Our season is very propitious for
the curing of meat, as is proven by the
fact that our smoke houses are full of bacon.

7th. The timber for barrels and kegs
and the hoop-poles, is found in unlimited
quantities, with good transportation and an
unfailing market at the door.

The impression which seems to obtain
generally that our climate is too warm for
sheep, is not borne out by facts, nor the
experience of intelligent men here. Im-
ported sheep were introduced before the
war, and fully justified the expectations in-
dulged. For the purposes of mutton, they
have never been surpassed, and the yield
of wool was fully the average of other places.
It is certain that the northern part of
our parish, with its hills, short feed,
and large spread of shade, is finely adapted
to the rearing of this species of stock.

Here again, come in the advantages of
climate, and the exemption from diseases;
the climate enables the sheep fancier to
supply his flocks the entire season with the
various kinds of feed suitable to them,
and freedom from diseases entails but a
small per cent. of loss. The average
weight of fleece taken from blooded sheep,
with us, is 8 pounds; this year some gave
as much as 10 pounds. The New Orleans
market offers great inducements for the
rearing of these animals for mutton, and
the prices are remunerative.

**The Kind of Fruit Suitable to our Cli-
mate.**—The varieties which abound here
are the peach, plum, pear, fig, nectarine,
orange, strawberry, and raspberry; the
apple does well if the seedling be used;
grapes have been tried with great success,
and where the vines are under the super-
vision of expert and practical men, this
valuable fruit can be made a source of
great profit. Wine has been produced in
this parish of an excellent quality and fla-
vor, and it is the opinion of Europeans
that St. Landry may become a wine grow-
ing region; the nearness to a good market
offers great inducements for the cultiva-
tion of this delicious production, both in a
green and dried form.

Towns and Institutions of Learning.—
Washington; This place is located upon
the banks of the Bayou Courtau; it has
a population of some 1200 persons; it is
the chief point for shipping, being at the
head of steamboat navigation; and has a
Catholic and a Protestant Church, with
the usual primary schools.

Opelousas: The seat of Justice is beau-
tifully located upon the edge of the prairie
country, with belts of timber stretching
off in several directions; the land is gently
undulating, affording good drainage and
agreeable building sites; the population is
2200; it has two good Protestant churches,
a good Female Institute; a good
Boy's Academy; and also several primary
schools. There is a large Catholic Church,
a large convent of the same persuasion,
and boys school, all in a flourishing con-
dition. The society of the place is culti-
vated and polished, and will compare
favorably with Boston, Mass., or St. Paul,
Minnesota.

Market Facilities.—Every person seek-
ing a new home

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

BY CHAS. HAMILTON VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies five cents.
ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for three insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$3; six months \$5; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until for, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.
Office corner Main and Scott streets.

Dinah Badiner writes to the Transcript.

WILMINGTON, April 1870.
Boss—Dars bin a great fust in dis yer place, bout dat nigger Blake comin out for sheriff, jist if he hadnt as good a rite as any of dem white trash dat bin makin so much fuss bout it. Now I tells you ole man to jist let em wate till we win him git our rite, an dey wont knock us bout like dey did him; we let em see dat, any how; kase dey took him to de Bethel—what you tink of dat kind of place for sich dirty worn-out-darn sum white trash, an sum fokes dat call demselves his friends, make him sine a paper by frightnin him, an gib up all his rite. Now I say dat my ole marse wouldnt bin dat hard, no how; kase dey make him pay for de whip to lick himself, an den put him in de papers. Bress us an save us from sich slave mangers as dese! Now I say to my ole man I wish I could make one of dem fingers or hands dat you fokes make in de papers to pint at, or one of dem eyes dat a lookin at em. Dey mus be de kind of fokes dat we read bout in de good book dat make de poor black mens howl. My ole man says de reason is dey all belong to de royal leg. Well, I tells him dat dar is a eye dat lookin rite at em, an a bigger hand dan I can make dat will pull em all out, an den whar will dey be, an whar will dey run to git out of de rods. DINAH BADINER.

Papal infallibility has been finally voted by the Council at Rome without opposition. The dream of Pius IX. is realized. If the doctrine of infallibility is to be pushed to absolute execution, the vigorous protests already heard from the German, French, English and American bishops have sufficiently disclosed the obstacles it must encounter. It would amount to a revolution in the spirit and methods of modern government, and draw the political and religious forces of many nations into ruinous antagonism. The Pope will probably rest content with this official declaration of his infallibility and seek to give it a strictly religious, rather than the slightest political interpretation.—Boston Post.

The United States steamer Despatch is ordered to Prince Edward Island, to protect the interests of American fishermen. The iron clad Miantonomah has been ordered to Havana, and the steamer Congress has been ordered to San Domingo. A cable telegram from England, announces that these vessels are to be "watched" by British ships on these waters.

1870. S. R. Stephens & Co. 1870. CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW Spring and Summer Goods.

HAVING just returned from the city with a large and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, bought at the lowest cash prices from first hands and auction, we are now prepared to supply our friends and the public, with all goods kept by us, at very reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce, and on credit to our regular customers.

CHEAP CARPETS & MATTINGS.

From auction, namely: Stair, Cottage, Rag, Hemp, Ingrain, &c.—prices \$3, 40, 50, 75, \$1.00.

MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12 1/2 to 13 Cts.

OTHER MAKES 6 1/2 to 10
DELAINE, From 15 to 25
ALPACAS 30 to 75
WHITE SUGARS 12 to 14

A large stock of Gents Fine City-made Boots and Gaiters.

Trunks and Carpetbags.

A fine assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class country store.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!!!

Purchasers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

EDGE HOOKS AND SHEARS,

For Sale Low at EVANS'.
apr 16—2mos

HUNGARIAN, HERDS AND GREEN GRASS SEEDS,

apr 16—2mos AT EVANS'.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,

For sale at CHAMBERLAIN'S Drug and Prescription Store.
apr 16—

BISHOP'S AMAL POKÉ—new article;

call and see it at EVANS'.

NURSING BOTTLES—Six Kinds,

For sale at CHAMBERLAIN'S Drug and Prescription Store.
apr 16—1m

SEA Moss Fatine, made from pure Irish Moss,

1870 SPRING. 1870

OPENING

OF THE

SPRING TRADE!!

IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THIS MONTH

OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE

GRANDEST STOCK

OF

Fine Clothing for Men and Boys

That OAK HALL has ever contained.

Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron-front Building, equal in size to our former Building, making OAK HALL

TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE.

In order to accommodate the

GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE

who have become our customers.

We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit, to examine our

MAMMOTH BUILDINGS,

and to inspect our

MAMMOTH STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536, Market street, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, & 13 South 6th street, PHILADELPHIA.

Send your orders if you can't come.
apr. 9—y

DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. A. Vanderford, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

REFERENCES.

Dr. T. L. Buckingham, Dean of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. E. T. Dorsey, Dr. C. W. Maltby, Phila.
Dr. Thomas H. Musgrave, Elkton, Md.
Dr. H. H. Mitchell, " "
Samuel B. Ford, Esq., " "
Rev. Henry H. Matthews, " "
march 3—4

No. 3 G. W. W. NAUDAIN. No. 3

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 3, Middletown Hall.

Where he offers to the trade a very attractive stock of choice and desirable

Dress Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Prints, Domestic, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c.

He would ask the special attention of the gentlemen to his stock of

CLOTHS, TRICOTS, DRESKINS, AND

Fancy Cassimeres, All grades of which he has on hand.

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Willow Ware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Oil Cloths, Straw Mattings, Oil Window Shades.

SALT, OILS, GLASS, &c. &c.

25 Well-Assorted Styles of Wall Paper. 25

MAKEREL, SHAD & HERRING,

All grades, constantly on hand.

GIVE HIM A CALL.
apr 16—y

HICKENDORN, MOORE AND CONCAVE

USE THE

"AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,"

All Colors.

For Painting Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, both inside and out. Prepared for Immediate Application, AND REQUIRING

No Oil, Thinner, or Dryer.

THE PUREST WHITE, AND OVER

Twenty-Five Different Shades!!!

It is more Beautiful, more Durable, and Costs much Less than Lead and Oil, or any other paint. There being

NO MIXING REQUIRED.

Every person can be

HIS OWN PAINTER,

Without the fear of not having paints properly mixed. It is Water-Proof and Elastic, and dries quickly, with a hard, rich and glossy surface that is warranted not to crack or peel off, and to retain its bright color, and to last longer than the best Lead. The amount saved in the cost of the paint is 25 per cent. on the cost of Lead and Oil, saying nothing about the expense of Dryers, Colors, and Mixing required in using Lead.

In offering this Paint to our customers, and the public generally, we feel justified in asserting that it is the best, most simple, and most durable and economical paint now in use, and we warrant it to be what it is represented, or refund the money expended in purchasing it.

TRY IT.

For sale by J. B. Fenimore & Co.

Middletown, Del.

Dealers in Lumber and general Hardware, and agents for the Celebrated "Mellish" Fruit and Berry Baskets—see advertisement in another column.

apr. 9—3mos

WHANN'S

RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE

FOR SALE AT EVANS'.

apr 9—2m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman, Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9—1f

Improve your Seed—"The

Best is the Cheapest."

THE PREMIUM SANFORD CORN.

THE earliest and most productive field Corn, having yielded the most unfavorable seasons over 100 Bushels Shelled Corn per acre. In many instances when planted in the same field, with equal care, he has secured 2 1/2 bushels earlier and yielded double the amount of other corn. Two bushels increase in yield per acre cost of seed. Send stamp for Descriptive circular, with testimonials from reliable farmers throughout the country. One quart, by mail, postpaid, 75c; 2 quarts, \$1.25; 4 quarts, \$2.25. One peck, per express or freight, \$2; half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, \$3. Address S. B. FANNING, Grower and Dealer in Farm Seeds, Jamesport, Long Island, New York.

march 26—1m

FOR SALE,

300,000 TWO-YEAR OLD

1870. Spring and Summer 1870.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

28 South Second Street.

Invite the attention of purchasers on visiting Philadelphia for their large and elegant stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Black and Colored silks, Plaid and Stripe Silks, Plain Japanese Silks, Figures, Stripes and Plaids do.

Plain Silk Poplins, select shades, Corded Silk Poplins, select shades, Best Makes of Alpaca and Mohairs, Mixed Mohairs and Poplin Alpaca, Grenadines and Grenadines, Lawns, Percales and Chintzes, Calicoes and Low-Priced Dress Goods. Dress Goods of the latest styles constantly receiving.

Black Dress Goods in Great Variety.

Broche and Paisley Shawls, Thel and Blank Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Lace Points, Lace Squares, Cloths and Cassimeres, Table Linens and Napkins, Sheetings and Shaking Muslins, Counters, Blouses, Spreads, &c. Piano and Table Covers, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

N. B.—We deal in good Goods and endeavor to sell at such prices that will give satisfaction.

The Chestnut and Market street cars will convey you to within a few doors of the store.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

28 South Second street, Philadelphia.

apr 9—3mos.

WHITE CLOVER SEED, FOR LAWNS,

EVANS'.

For sale at apr 9—1m

PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BASKETS!!

The "MELLISH" Fruit and Berry Basket, the Handsomest and Cheapest Baskets now in use.

Peach Baskets \$20 per 1000.
Quart Berry Baskets 15 " "
Pint Berry Baskets 15 " "
24-Quart Crates, best \$1.25
36-Quart Crates " 1.50
48-Quart Crates " 1.75
24-Quart common Crates, with Baskets, \$1.25
36-Quart common Crates, with Baskets, 1.37
48-Quart common Crates, with Baskets, 1.75

Call and examine before purchasing. For sale by J. B. FENIMORE & CO. Middletown, Del. Dealers in Lumber and general Hardware, and the "Averill Chemical Paint,"—see advertisement in another column. apr 9—2m.

NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

PROVISIONS.

J. D. CARTER,

Towsend, Delaware.

apr 9—3m

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

(United States Treasury Buildings)

32 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE business of our House is the same, in all respects, as that of an Incorporated Bank. Checks and Drafts upon us pass through the clearing house.

Corporations, Firms, and Individuals keeping bank accounts with us, either in Currency or Gold, will be allowed Five Per Cent. Interest, on all daily balances, and a check at sight without notice. Interest credited and Account Current rendered monthly.

We are prepared at all times to make advances to our Dealers on Collaterals, at the market rate, or after fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate, and available in all parts of the country.

Collections made promptly everywhere in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and coupons promptly collected.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices.

Orders executed for the purchase of Gold and Exchange, also for State, City, and all other first-class Securities.

Special attention given to the negotiation of Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans.

We are prepared to take Gold Accounts on terms the same as for Currency; to receive Gold on deposit, bearing interest and subject to check at sight; to issue Gold Certificates of Deposit; to make Advances in Gold, against currency and other collaterals; and to conduct Banking facilities generally upon a Gold Basis.

apr 9—1m

Grind Stones & Hangings

FOR SALE AT

EVANS'.

apr 9—2mos

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Scow-

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Brokers & Real Estate Agents,

BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN,

Middletown, Delaware.

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION, And offer for sale

Valuable Real Estate, Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holliday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall.
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Blair, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. W. Karsner, McDonough.
J. W. Vandegrift, " "
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, " "
B. F. Chatham, Phila. Nat. Bank.

march 17—1f

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

VARIETY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has opened a Store on Main street, opposite the Peninsular Machine Works, where may always be found, at the lowest prices, and of the best quality,

Hams, Pork, Lard, DRIED BEEF, MACKEREL AND HERRING, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR,

and a general variety of GROCERIES.

Drummond's Flour, meal and Feed, Watson's Crackers, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Sogars, soap, starch, and soda. Adams' extra early and sugar corn for seed; white and yellow onion sets, Landreth garden seed of all varieties. Early Rose, Early Goodrich, White Sprouts, Harri-

son and Peach Blow Potatoes. Foreign and domestic

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables; Pickles, Green Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, and numerous other articles.

He will be happy to wait on his friends at all times, and hopes they will give him a call.

He will also pay the highest cash prices for Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruits, and all kinds of Furs.

DE WITT C. WALKER, Middletown, March 5—6m

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

New Castle County, March 8th, 1870.

Upon the application of Martin E. Walker, administrator, C. T. A. of John W. Gallahan, late of St. Georges Hundred in said county, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the county of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or advise by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also to cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, in New Castle county aforesaid, the day and year above written.

GIBBS, Register.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the administrator on or before March 8th, 1870, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MARTIN E. WALKER, Address—Middletown, Del. Adm. C. T. A. march 10—2m

JOHN VOLET,

FRENCH BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

NO. 112 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Between Chestnut and Walnut 2nd and 3rd,

PHILADELPHIA.

BOTTIER AND CORDONNIER.

Nothing but the best French Calf-skin used here. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done.

Feb 26—1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. & W. JONES,

No. 432 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DYE Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Grape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Grape and woolen shawls cleaned to look like new. Also, gentlemen's apparel, and curtains, cleaned or re-dyed. Kid Gloves cleaned or dyed to look like new. Call and look at our work before going elsewhere.

march 12—2mos

WATER WHEELS.

THE DUPLEX TURBINE.

NOT equaled by any wheel in existence. Great economy of water. The only wheel suitable for variable streams. Adapted to all kinds of Mills. Illustrated Pamphlet with useful Tables sent free.

